

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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Vol. V.

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1839.

ROOT CROPS.

We feel it to be our duty to call the attention of our readers to the propriety of putting in mangel wurtzel, sugar beet, ruta бага, parsnips, or carrots, with a view of feeding their stock next winter and spring. One acre in either sugar beet, mangel wurtzel or ruta бага, in good ground, well tended, if the season be good, will yield enough to sustain ten milch cows from the 1st December till the 1st of May, and we here pledge ourselves, that it will make a difference in the productiveness of the cows of two hundred per cent. We have seen a cow brought up, by feeding on the sugar beet, from two quarts to a gallon and a half a day. As the time has now arrived when every farmer who desires to increase his revenue from his dairy, should lay the ground-work, we have seized the present opportunity of reminding our readers thereof. In the preparation of the ground for any of the root crops, the culturist must not forget—that in proportion to the liberality with which he supplies his soil with manure so will it repay him for his trouble, toil and expense.

Corn.—Let every farmer go ahead with his preparations for his corn ground, not forgetting that manure is the basis of a good crop.

Oats.—It is full time that this crop was in, and as many has been doubtless prevented by the drought from sowing, we would recommend to each to get them in without delay, as early sown oats always most liberally contribute in grain.

We have been favored with a copy of the second annual report on the agriculture of Massachusetts, made by the Rev. Henry Colman, commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the state. We have read it with pleasure and profit. It contains a vast fund of information connected with the subject of husbandry, and we shall take occasion, hereafter to transfer a portion of it to our

columns in order that our readers may see what can be done by industry and perseverance with a soil by no means fertile. In the mean time we will note down a few instances of the immense product of native cows.

1. He mentions a cow of Mr. S. D. Colt, of Pittsfield, which gave from 1st Dec. till 19th April, 148 days—198 lbs. of butter.

2. A cow belonging to R. Campbell, yields 26 quarts of milk per day.

3. One owned by Hosea Merrill, gives 30 quarts per day.

4. Two cows in Vandusenville, produced 14 lbs. of butter each per week.

5. A cow belonging to Mr. Millard, of Egremont, produced 14 lbs. of butter per week.

These are a few of the numerous instances given by Mr. Colman, of great product by native cows. The native cows of Massachusetts have proceeded from a cross with the *North Devon*, a breed distinguished for the richness of their milk, but we suspect the great secret of the productiveness of the cows here adduced, consists in the superior care which has been devoted to their raising and subsequent keeping. The people of the east wisely provide themselves with pumpkins and roots to sustain their stock through winter and spring, and hence the generous return as given above.

Morus Multicaulis.—As the season has now arrived when those who intend to cultivate the *Morus Multicaulis* should be putting them in, we again call public attention to the propriety of preparing their ground.

IMPROVEMENT ON CLAYEY AND TENACIOUS SOILS.

An excellent article on this subject, originally written for one of the European journals, has been lately republished by some of the agricultural periodicals in our own country.

The writer says that clayey soils need only to be properly managed, to become the most permanently fertile and productive of any. The treatment which he recommends, is to mix with the soils such substance, mineral and vegetable, as will separate, loosen and mellow it, and to loosen the sub-soil either by the use of the sub-stratum plough, or otherwise, to a sufficient depth to let the surplus water readily pass below the roots of the plants. The proper substances to be applied

to the soil, are vegetable matter, as straw, rushes, even small bushes, saw-dust, animal manures, sand, and where the soil does not contain lime, this would be advantageously added.

We have recently had ocular demonstration of the practicability of ameliorating stiff clayey soil, in a visit to the garden of Mr. RICHARD REEVE, near this town. This gentleman has by skilful and judicious management, brought a soil naturally abounding in clay, to a fine, light, rich mould, or loam, in which almost every kind of fruit and vegetable common to this latitude, flourishes with luxuriance. To effect this improvement he has used large quantities of saw-dust, (which is here conveniently obtained in almost any quantity,) stable manure, and coal ashes. The coal ashes, he feels confident is of as much consequence for his land, as any thing he has used, and he thinks operates as a stimulating manure, aside from their mechanical effect in dividing the particles of clay and making the soil more friable. We think Mr. R. has not used much lime. Perhaps it is not necessary on his soil, as it undoubtedly contains considerable carbonate of lime in its composition, derived from the disintegration of the lime-rock abounding in the vicinity. But we should think that where the saw-dust is used in considerable quantity, lime or ashes should also be applied, in order to correct the acidity which this substance, (especially where it is derived from oak wood,) always possesses. It is true, that the ammonia contained in animal manures, may produce a similar effect to the alkali of the lime or ashes, if the manures are used in sufficiently large quantities. *Zanesville Gazette.*

Instead of ploughing apple orchards for cultivation in the spring, it is recommended that they be ploughed under, either with or without a coat of manure, in the month of September, roll the furrows down close, harrow and sow with herd grass or red top—reserving a few pounds of clover to be thrown in winter upon the snow. The crop of grass will be abundant with manure; and, without it, the green sward ploughed under, will keep the ground in good condition.

Where the ground is too stony for the plough, a drove of hogs is said to be good for an orchard; these will change its complexion in a short time. An eye should be kept upon them that they do not gnaw the bark of the trees.

New Silk Society. A meeting of citizens of Bucks county, Pa. friendly to the Silk Culture, recently took place, at which the Hon. SAMUEL D. INGHAM presided, for the purpose of forming a County Silk Society auxiliary to the State Society. A committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution to be reported at an adjourned meeting to be held at Newtown, on the 12th inst. Success to it.

[From the Boston Cultivator]
FARMERS' MEETING.

On Monday evening another meeting of the farmers and friends of farmers was held at the State House—Mr. Abbott, of Westford, in the chair.

Mr. Leonard Stone, of Watertown, was present, and was requested to give his views as to the value of apples for feeding cattle and swine, and to tell his mode of managing trees, &c. Mr. Stone said he had fed out many apples to cattle, that he valued them much higher when fully ripe, and that he put large quantities of them in his millhouse and covered them up. That he fed them to his fattening oxen and cows, and that he never had any cattle fatten faster—that he gave them nothing but apples and salt hay, and interval hay, not merchantable—that he had fed them thus four months. He thought his apples worth quite as much as potatoes, and would fatten as fast—that for milch cows they were decidedly better than potatoes—that while he was giving them apples, the milk was rich and the winter butter was yellow—as soon as the apples were gone, he gave the milch cows potatoes, and they produced an immediate change in the milk and in the butter, which was now as white as that which is usually made in winter. Mr. Stone said he had kept his hogs on raw apples, and nothing else, in winter—that he has never tried cooking them—that hogs thrive well on them, quite as well as on potatoes—that his cows eat nearly a bushel a day—that he fed six horses with them, one peck to each per day; that they also had meal, but he thought not more than half so much meal was used when the horses had apples.

He stated that very few of his apples were sweet—that he had many Baldwins and Russets, but they were all refuse apples, as he had picked out all the best for market. In answer to the question whether he had ever bruised these sour apples in order to change their acidity, he said they were much bruised in sorting out the best ones from them; and he ascribed their virtues much to their being very thoroughly ripe when he fed them out.

In setting out trees Mr. Stone said he never cut off the leading shoot on setting or afterwards—that he did not approve of heading down. In grafting cherry trees he had found no difficulty—he splits the limb, and takes care to have it so open as not to be obliged to crowd in the scion—there is a roughness in the cherry wood, and the scion should be cut smooth, and not be bruised in setting—he sometimes grafts when the tree is in blossom—he preserves his scions by setting them in the ground, when he cuts them too early for setting in the tree.

Mr. Stone excited some surprise when he first stated that he had removed a large number of evergreens—white pine and fir—on Mount Auburn, in June and in September, and had not lost one—he put water on the roots for several days after setting, but took up no sod with them, and but little dirt. Mr. Buckminster inquired of him if these were natives of Mount Auburn, or were they first taken from some nursery? He answered that they had been taken from a nursery and planted on Mount Auburn some years before—this explained the whole wonder, for he said the

trees were full of small fibrous roots when he removed them—forest trees are not. He also removed some ash trees at that time, and they lived. He had no difficulty in grafting large apple trees, but he always grafted the small limbs. He never allows any kind of birds to be killed on his premises, nor squirrels—says squirrels will destroy canker-worms. He says we do not trim our plum trees enough—they should be headed down every few years—that the warts on them should be cut out, or cut off. He does not look at the moon when he cuts scions—takes them off sometimes just before setting—never minds which side of a tree stands south—thinks tar not very injurious to trees.

Mr. Samuel Brown, of Pembroke, said he had practised grafting by tying on a paper about the stock, making it in the shape of a funnel, and then filling the funnel with sand, instead of putting on clay or wax—thinks it much better, because it will not crack open in dry weather like clay. He was asked how he kept the sand in when he grafted a horizontal limb—he said there was no difficulty in that case. Mr. Stone uses beeswax, pitch, and tallow, but he merely makes a shin-plaster of it on a rag, and applies it about the stock and scion, so as to exclude air—he thinks this plaster not injurious.

A gentleman by the name of Nichols said August was a better month than April to transplant evergreens. That he had taken them up in the forests in Maine in July, and had them set in August, and do well.

Mr. Brigham, of Westborough, said he was so much in favor of temperance, that he did not make cider from his apples, nor did he cut down his trees—he had heard of their virtues in fattening animals, and he purchased six hogs to try them—he kept these on apples, that were most of them sour, for four months; for the first week or two they lost flesh, but they doubled their weight in four months, on apples only boiled—his apples are mostly sour—keeps them in a cellar—hogs will not eat them raw—for fat hogs chooses to have some apples with the meal. Mr. B. fed three cows on apples twice a day, as many as they would eat—set the milk of these three cows by itself and churned it by itself—the milk increased much, and the cream in proportion—thinks his apples are worth as much as potatoes for milch cows, and they improve the quality of the milk—that his cows will not eat more than half a bushel per day. He has fed apples to cows not in milk and to oxen—cannot see that they fatten them much—he thinks the apples should be fermented after boiling.

Mr. Nichols, of Danvers, showed his mode of grafting—first on small stocks, not more than one fourth of an inch in diameter, and takes a scion of equal size—makes a scarf on the stock and one on the scion one inch long—puts these together, and to keep them so, splits the scion a little way about the centre of the scarf—also, splits the stock midway of the scarf, making thereby a feather edge and a slit in each, and then presses the scion down on to the stock, and ties around it a thread or bandage. He grafts cherry trees about May 1st, by inserting the scion under the bark.

Mr. Stone did not value the white English turnip highly for fattening animals—thought them good to increase the milk.

Mr. Gates, of Worcester, made a few observations; but as we could not distinctly hear all he said, we will not misrepresent him by reporting a part.

QUARTER CRACKS IN HORSES.

Our friend W., whose horse is troubled with quarter cracks, asks us a hard question as to the cause of the evil. The remote cause undoubtedly is the brittleness of the hoof, but the immediate cause may be, and probably was some accident, which separated the horn of the hoof. They are troublesome things, because every motion of the foot is very apt to open it, and thus prevent a union of the parts. We have seen the following process adopted with success: Sew the hoof together by putting a stitch or two of small tough wire across the crack. Then cut across the crack at the top of it, and by keeping the hoof moist it will grow down. The sponge boot, formerly in use, is a very good article to use in such cases. It is a leather boot put over the horse's foot, and lined with sponge, in which was poured warm water, or any other liquor, to keep the horn of the hoof moist, and promote its growth.

It is necessary to keep the horse still, and not allow him to travel much, and thereby strain it open and continually retard the healing operation.—*Maine Farmer.*

Messrs Editors—I have a horse troubled with what (I think) is generally termed quarter cracks; the chops or cracks are on the inside of the fore feet, about two inches from the centre of the heel, and extend from the upper part of the hoof downward an inch or more. The horse is unwilling to travel on ice or frozen ground—quite lame in one foot, from which some blood occasionally oozes when travelling.

Please state (in the Farmer) the probable cause of the above disease, and the best remedy for cough or common horse ail, and for crippling or lameness in pigs. Having moved some fifty or sixty miles, and having a pair of late pigs, too tender to drive and too valuable to leave behind, I prepared them as comfortable lodgings as I was able on board my wagon, (the snow having failed me) but on turning them out after having arrived here, found them quite lame and destitute of appetite. By bleeding and giving sulphur and charcoal, one soon recovered; the other still remained quite lame, but eats tolerably well. Having been before troubled with the same disease in pigs, a surer remedy than I have yet found is very desirable; and if communicated in the Farmer, would doubtless be a general benefit, as I think the disease is somewhat common.

I have recently moved "up in the country," or "up East" if you please, for the purpose of more effectually fulfilling the chief (temporal) end of man, which is (according to the good book) "to till the ground." If you will have the goodness to assist me in curing my horses, (upon which I depend for a team for spring work) not forgetting my pigs, I will endeavor to inform you in the fall "how I've made it"—not forgetting, mean time, to recommend your valuable paper to my good neighbors, who evidently stand in need of agricultural information.

Pittsfield, March 16, 1839.

SICK PIGS.—The other query of our correspondent, respecting his *crippled* pigs, we must answer in general terms, not having seen the patient.

We should first wash his legs thoroughly with warm water and rub them smartly, ascertaining at the same time if the *oilet* holes are open. We suppose our friend knows there are two or three little holes on the inside of a pig's legs, which the good health of the animal requires to be kept open. We would then shower him whenever the weather was warm enough, putting him in the sun to dry. If this, together with the dosing of sulphur or crude antimony didn't effect a cure, we would put in a rowel, or piece of garget root in his back or brisket. And if that didn't effect a cure, we would knock him in the head. *Hog Doctoring* is not very pleasant business. There is nothing *amiable* in the patient—no reasoning with him; and if you attempt to operate upon him, he will raise as great a clamor as he did when the "*devil sheared him*." We never saw but one case of the kind that our correspondent mentions, and that was cured by a rowel put in his back near the loins, and a dosing with crude antimony pulverized—about a great spoonful put into his food three times per day.

[From the Farmers' Register.]

STATEMENT OF THE CULTIVATION AND PRODUCT OF A FIELD OF CORN.

CAMBRIDGE, (Md.) Dec. 29, 1838.

Dear Sir—You requested the result of a corn crop which I made this year, and my mode of cultivation, with its *rationalia*. Though not original, because the principles on which it was made are well known and settled, yet it was unusual; and I have not, elsewhere, known their application in the same manner, in all respects.

I have, for several years, tried a few acres under a similar culture; and finding it considerably superior, in all seasons, to the ordinary methods, I extended it this year to forty acres; and though the drought has very much curtailed the product below the promise of the luxuriant stalks, yet it is very respectable for *field-culture*.

The field in question was cultivated the previous year in corn, in the ordinary mode, having been the same year *manured*—about thirty loads, and *limed* one hundred bushels to the acre. The then ensuing winter and spring, as early as possible, it was ploughed a moderate depth, about four inches, drag-harrowed and rolled, and drill-planted, in lines four and a half feet apart and twelve inches in the line; single stalks only left in the thinning, which operation was performed by a patent drill-machine, invented by Francis H. Smith, of Baltimore, which I have found useful in many years experience. With one man and two horses, this machine will furrow, drop, cover, and roll down eight or ten acres per day, and with nearly a mathematical precision, in point of *line* and *distance*. The corn, when up, was worked with ordinary cultivators; "*cultivators*," succeeded by one dressing with the "*scarafier*," about six inches deep. This latter implement, which I purchased several years ago of Sinclair & Moore, of Baltimore, has, in my opinion, no equivalent substitute in the culture of our corn crop; as by it, the earth may be penetrated and pulverized six or eight inches deep, with two horses, and without

turning up the sward, and exposing it to the drying action of the sun and air. The cultivators, or any other harrows, (I prefer the cultivator) are again used, and continued unceasingly till the sward is rotten, which will generally be about the last of June, when the plough is, for the first time since the planting, introduced to turn up the sward, which, having been so long buried and undisturbed, except by the cutting of the "*scarafier*," and, under the cumulative agency of heat and moisture, is now fully decomposed, and thus incorporated with the soil, which is thereby improved, and adapted to the subsequent wheat or other small grain, which may delight in dainty and well-cooked food, when the corn had flourished upon the vapors and gases of the preparatory process. After the plough I take up again the "*cultivator*," or any other harrow, under the classic precept, "*multum adeo, rastris glebas qui frangit inertes*." And the drier the season the more I use it, to promote the absorption of atmospheric moisture, which, at night and in the driest season, is more abundant than is generally supposed; as well as to assist by lightening the *surface* soil, the *transpiration* through it of the waters of the *sub-soil*, which being more forcibly acted upon by the greater permeability of the earth, in this loose, porous, and lightened condition, to the rays of heat, afford a considerable resource of humidity.

You have then my mode of culture, and the principles on which it is founded. I never cross-plough, even in ordinary wide planting, until the sward is rotten. Because, by this process it is turned up, and exposed to the drying and evaporating influence of the sun and air, by which even animal substances, more putrescent than vegetable, may be, and are effectually preserved from putrefaction, as in the ordinary practice of curing, as it is termed, fish, beef, &c. &c. Because, I have a finer culture, and the soil is better pulverized without it; and though not a thorough-going advocate of the doctrine of the well known Tull, that "*pulverization is, in itself, sufficient*," yet I hold it an essential co-operative, and without which, the best crop cannot be produced. And, because, by the operation of early cross-ploughing, unless under a deeper furrow than my experience will justify, the sward is exposed, before decomposition, to the antiseptic agencies which I have named, and becomes indurated; and, if it can then be subdued at all, it will require much cost and labor; and will, when done, have lost much of its *pabular* constituents.

In consequence of a *sweepstake*, which I have taken upon the crop alluded to—though conceded, and paid over to me without measurement—yet I held it proper, unrequested, to have a subsequent measurement and ascertainment, as accurate as possible, of the product, which I will annex.

The remarkable uniformity of the crop, and the hazard and inconvenience of shelling the whole, so long before a future market, probably of next summer, led me to the following method, viz: "to measure one acre, to have its product carefully ascertained, and to obtain a certificate from a disinterested, judicious, and extensively known character," of the *uniformity* of the growth.

For the latter fact I wrote to Adam Waldie, esq. of Philadelphia, who had recently seen the field in its full growth; and because his well merited

eminence, as an editor and publisher of literary and scientific journals, of extensive circulation, would give additional currency and strength to the fact; and he politely favored me with the following reply:

"I well remember the pleasant ride I had with you through your cornfield. It really required ocular evidence to produce a conviction of the growth of such magnificent corn, in such an unfavorable season. I am really desirous to know the result; to know which, the correct measurement of one acre, I should think, sufficient for all purposes; for the difference must have been too small to notice."

The following certificate of the measurement of one acre, was then made by myself, with affidavit:

I hereby certify, that I carefully measured and marked one acre of my cornfield of the present year, at my Appleby Farm, and requested the overseer to ascertain the product of said acre in corn.

Sworn before JNO. NEWTON,
Justice of the Peace for Dorchester Co.
November, 1838."

The following by the overseer, Mitchell Shore: "I do hereby certify, that I did, at the request of Dr. Muse, carefully ascertain the product of corn on a space in his cornfield, at his Appleby Farm, the present year, measured and marked by him for one acre, and that it contained seventy-one bushels and three pecks of shelled corn, the growth of said space.

Sworn before JNO. NEWTON,
Justice of the Peace for Dorchester Co.
November, 1838."

In this field was contained also, thirty-five acres more, which was planted in the usual manner, at four and five feet distance each way, and leaving two stalks upon thinning, when one only at a point was left in the other; in all other respects the culture was like the former, except that it was cross-harrowed at the close of the cultivation.

It will be observed, that the drill had a little more than nine thousand stalks, and the other about four thousand to the acre. The growth of this was equally good; but the product, though not accurately ascertained, as intended, was unquestionably far short of the drill; but not in the ratio of the respective number of stalks—the ears being larger—yet, I think the difference of product per acre, at least one-third in favor of the drill.

I have had, under a similar drill culture, on five acres, and in a less unfavorable season, one hundred bushels per acre; and my present report may not be interesting as to quantity, yet, under the unfavorable circumstance of an unusual drought, and a *field* culture too, the result is flattering; and I have, at least, complied with my promise to make the report.

Your politeness will excuse its length and its blots, when I assure you that the *quo animo* was absent in both offences; and you are at liberty to use it at your discretion, *absolute*.

I have omitted any notice of the geological and topographical character of the field, and will add it concisely, for a fairer judgment in the case.

The field and the farm, with few exceptions, is a level upland, and by the measurement of our State Engineer, is 20 feet above mid-tide of the Great Choptank river, near which it lies; though poor and unproductive when I purchased it some

years ago, yet it was a well constituted soil as to "silica" and "alumina," the latter rather preponderating, and the former chiefly coarse; but remarkably defective of "calcareous" matter, with which, and nutritive manures, I have largely supplied it; and it is well repaying the cost and labor.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

P.S.—Exception may possibly be taken by some to the idea of an antiseptic agency of "sun" and "air," when it is notorious that the "oxygen" of the air is one of the agents of putrefaction, and that "heat" is another; yet, it must be remembered, that these require to be associated with "moisture," to produce the chemical change; otherwise they exert an energetic agency in resisting it; and the presence of the moisture must be fixed and continued; and not such as casual showers, soon evaporated from the surface, would supply.

J. E. M.

[From the New England Farmer.]

MR. BRECK—Within a few days I have received several letters and pamphlets, with a small package of eggs of a new species of silkworm, from the Messrs. Winship, the estimable proprietors of the celebrated nursery in Brighton, which had been presented to them by Captain Charles Hunt, commander of the ship Switzerland, which has recently arrived in Boston from France; and I was requested to make such a disposition of them, as would be most beneficial to the country.

By the letter of J. H. Mey, Esq. of Paris, to Capt. Hunt, and which is herewith submitted for publication, it will be perceived that the silkworm eggs, from which the sample transmitted were derived, have been lately introduced into France; and from an article in the first number of "Le Propagateur de L'Industrie de la Soie," to which Mr. Mey alludes, it appears that they were brought from Bengal by Captain Vaillant, in the corvette Bonite.

I shall translate from the Propagateur, for the next number of the New England Farmer, the account of an experiment, which was made by Baron D'Hambres-Firmis, in rearing a small colony of these Oriental strangers, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, from whom some of the eggs, that had just been brought from India, were received; and I will at the same time deposit with Mr. Colman, the Agricultural Commissioner of the State, the eggs confided to me for distribution, among such persons as are engaged in the silk culture, as may be desirous of making an experiment, to ascertain whether this species of the precious family of the silk manufacturing insects, will be an acquisition to them and the country, or not; and also an engraved sheet, containing accurate and beautifully colored representations of the insect, in all its various stages and transformations, from the moment it leaves the egg until it reaches the perfect winged state.

There is an advertisement of the Chevalier Soulange Bodin, announcing that he has for sale, at his celebrated establishment of Fromont, plants of the Morus Multicaulis, Camellia Rhododendron, Magnolia, Azalea, Rose, Dahlia, and Chrysanthemum, which you will please to publish until the 1st of May.

The eminent services which the Chevalier Bo-

din has rendered to horticulture, by his extensive and admirably conducted experimental garden and school at Fromont, and his numerous publications on the science and art of horticulture, in all its interesting departments, have rendered him highly distinguished and most deservedly honored in both hemispheres; and whoever may desire to obtain any plants from his vast nurseries, can rely with confidence on receiving the best samples which are to be procured in France, of all the varieties of fruit, forest, and ornamental trees and shrubs, which are cultivated in that kingdom.

Captain Hunt is entitled to the gratitude of his fellow citizens, for his honorable exertions to subserve the interests of his country, in one of its most important branches of industry. Such rare instances of fidelity to the Republic, among the thousands of Americans who visit every portion of the globe, are deserving of the highest commendation; for the introduction of a single new plant, seed, or product, which may give employment to any portion of the people, is often of more momentous consequence to the prosperity of agriculture, manufactures, and navigation, than the annual importation of our whole commercial fleet. Such was the case with the cotton seed, and may be with the silkworm and morus multicaulis. Nantucket may well be proud of such an intelligent and patriotic nautical commander, who has evinced a disposition and has a mind sufficiently enlightened and discriminating to ascertain, that the introduction of the minute egg of an insect, may be more creditable to himself and beneficial to the United States, than a return from the coast of Japan, after the accomplishment of the most successful whaling expedition that ever made glad the hearts of the bold, hardy, and adventurous mariners of the storm-beaten island of the illustrious Penn's exemplary and meritorious disciples.

Mr. Mey, who is a citizen of South Carolina, has well earned the thanks of his countrymen, by his active zeal to promote their interests; and it is desirable that other gentlemen, who have as favorable opportunities to transmit whatever may be valuable to their native land, would imitate his generous attention to really useful or interesting objects, as well as to the worthless pageantries, which amuse and occupy most of the time of too many of our ever wandering, yet mere sight-seeing and profitless tourists; who, if they do bring home some foreign article, it is often the fragment of some ancient work of art, and in the acquisition of which they have evinced their refined taste in the Elgian manner, by mutilating a superb temple, column, or statue, in the acquisition. A book, or painting, or any whole and complete object, no matter how small, is worth all the baubles and pieces of stone, which illustrate the profound researches of the innumerable "lookers on," male and female, which our modern Viennas annually send forth; and who, if they "have swam in a gondola" on the canals of Venice, have satisfied their lofty notions of foreign travel.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE,
Roxbury, March 14, 1839.

PARIS, Jan. 16, 1839.

Capt. Hunt, commander of the
ship Switzerland:

Sir—Since you left this city, I have subscribed to a work which treats exclusively of the silkworm, and the cultivation of the mulberry tree, which I send to you, that you may present it to your society, and if they choose they can write to me to subscribe for them. The cost is but eight francs per annum.

I have been promised a species of silkworm, which laid eggs that hatched immediately after. This is but lately known, and a report will be made of it, at our next meeting of the Horticultural Society; so that you have the latest information on the subject, and which but few Frenchmen yet know. If I can, I will send you by the same conveyance some of these eggs, which were brought here by the Bonite, Captain La Vaillant, and these are the only eggs produced here from them.

On the 18th of June 49 eggs produced, at the end of 40 days, 12 cocoons. These cocoons produced eggs, which hatched in a cellar, where they were placed, and were removed to a hot-house on the 18th of August, where the heat was up to 147 by Fahrenheit's thermometer. The first day 24 hatched, the next 25, and on the 21st they were all hatched, producing 1036 worms. The first cocoons were small, pointed and soft, the second much larger and solid. The color of the silk was white, yellow, and greenish-yellow, or rather yellow with a tinge of green. The 12 cocoons produced but one male, and another male was procured to fecundate the rest.

I think the species, which it is said produces many crops in its native country, will be valuable; therefore take care of them. I also send a sketch of the different stages of the worm, the eggs of which I beg you will endeavor to distribute.*

Thursday, 3 o'clock P. M. Jan. 17th.—I have succeeded in procuring the Sina species of worm, Syrean mixed. If they can be separated when hatched it would be better, as they are two different kinds. Keep the eggs which are in the tin box in a cool place, that they may not hatch before the time; you have leaves to feed them with. I think you may have three crops in Boston, with the aid of the morus multicaulis leaves.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. MEY.

* It is possible that this silkworm is the variety which is mentioned in an article I furnished for the 12th number of the first volume of your Horticultural Register, as being chiefly cultivated in India, for it yields six crops in a year.

H. A. S. D.

VARIETIES OF INDIAN CORN.

The following is an extract from a paper read before the Agricultural Society of Fredericksburgh, Virginia:

The kind of corn cultivated, I believe to be of greater importance than is generally supposed.—Any Virginian who has travelled northwards, must have observed the difference between their crops and ours. He must have seen that the stalks diminish in size, while the crop, per acre, obviously increases; and yet ours is notoriously the soil and climate for growing corn. I think

the difference may be attributed to the kind of corn cultivated, a kind which enables them to plant much thicker than we do. Here, most of us plant a large gourd-seed corn, shooting up a large stalk, bearing generally one, occasionally two ears, and not admitting thick planting.—There, the stalk is low, is planted very thick, and bears two, three, and four small flinty ears. Not farther north than Pennsylvania, I have seen corn planted five feet by four, with three and four stalks in the hill. Counting three stalks at this distance, and allowing three ears to each, any given space, there, will yield seven or eight ears to our one; small ears certainly, but still large enough to account for the great superiority in the product per acre. I commenced with the old full-bred Virginia gourd-seed, and stuck to it for six or eight years; but finding that on common land many stalks were too late in curing, or did not ear at all, determined to change my seed. My next variety was the "Taliaferro white flint." This sort is touched with the gourd-seed, but it is superior to it in having a smaller stock, ripening earlier, bearing more ears, and a harder and heavier grain. I then tried what is called the "Alsop corn," resembling the Taliaferro in other respects, but somewhat smaller in stalk, and superior in number of ears, often producing two, three, and sometimes a greater number of ears. This corn I still plant. I made one experiment with the Maryland twin corn, and thought it as prolific as the Alsop; but the grain being lighter and the stalk taller, it was abandoned. Last winter I purchased in Washington a small quantity of "Baden corn," and planted with it a rich lot of two acres. It came up and grew off well, was the tallest corn I ever saw, averaged five or six shoots to the stalk, and promised at one time to make a great crop. But it suffered nearly twice as much as the rest of my corn, from the heat or drought of the summer, and was broken off by a wind in August, which did very little injury to the rest of the crop. It did not of course fill up or ripen well, and I fed it to hogs. But as it certainly had more shoots than any corn I ever saw, I have saved a small portion to plant again. Its great fault is its extraordinary height. If it can be brought down to a proper standard, retaining its great number of shoots, it will probably turn out to be a very prolific variety.

It will readily be seen, that I consider thicker planting than common essential in making heavy crops of corn per acre. But thick planting with a large kind is out of the question. At the same time, it must be borne in mind, that as we increase the number we diminish the size of the ears, and add to the labor of gathering and husking. Every judicious farmer will decide, from experience, how far he can carry this process; and will stop as soon as he begins to doubt whether he is paid for his additional labor. Dismissing all speculation on this point, I believe we may safely plant any small variety of corn, at the rate of one stalk to every ten square feet on tolerable land, which would give about 4360 stalks, and from six to ten barrels of grain to the acre. I will only add, in conclusion, that although I have frequently been deterred by the influence which custom exercises over the mind of every one, from planting corn as thick as I was inclined to, I have, in no one in-

stance, exceeded the usual rate without adding to the crop.

WM. P. TAYLOR.

Caroline County, Va.

CULTURE OF SILK IN THE UNITED STATES

LETTER TO N. B. STODDART, ESQ.

Some important occupations connected with the affairs of my present situation, have prevented me from attending the General Convention of the Silk Growers, held in Baltimore in the beginning of December last, and I consequently regret having lost an opportunity of conversing with you on the important subject which now occupies the attention of the agriculturists throughout the United States. If I had been so fortunate as to have had an interview with you, I would certainly have been very much gratified with the mutual interchange of our views upon a matter which, in my opinion, deserves greater attention than has been bestowed on it until the present time.

The questions which you addressed to me in your letter of the 29th ultimo, would require a greater development than I can give to them within the limits of an epistolary communication. I shall, however, answer your questions, in the briefest and clearest manner in my power.

As to the general views and doubts expressed by you, in your letter relating to the possibility and usefulness of introducing and encouraging the culture of silk in this country, allow me, dear sir, to say, that I am of a very different opinion. The successful attempts which have been made, at different periods, in some of the Northern and Southern States, and the fine specimens of silk produced in different parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, affords sufficient proof that not only the climate and soil of the country are suitable to the culture of silk, but even that American silk, if properly managed, might perhaps surpass in quality that of the most favored countries in the world.

Those very specimens, though trifling in quantity, will suffice to show that silk might become one of the richest staples of the United States, should the culture be undertaken on a more extensive scale, and a better method adopted in rearing the silkworm, and in spinning the cocoons.

Suppose now, dear sir, that out of fifteen millions of inhabitants in the United States, one million of them compose that useful and worthy class called farmers. Suppose, again, that only one-half of them would devote six weeks every year to raise a few thousand silkworms. Persons well acquainted with the art of silk-growing, will assure you that the poorest farms, having a few hundred mulberry trees properly cultivated, having a house, however small, and an industrious wife, may, with the least trouble and without any extra expense, give a crop of at least 100 pounds of cocoons. This minimum, obtained from 500,000 farmers throughout the Union, would give us an annual production of 50,000,000 pounds of cocoons, or an average of 6,250,000 pounds of raw silk; which, at the low price of \$1 a pound, would realize an annual production of 25,000,000 of dollars!

This is not an extravagant calculation, nor one of those ridiculous exaggerations which one often meets in certain speeches and addresses, in which the most fantastical prospects are offered to a cre-

dulous audience. It is a calculation founded on what happens in every place where the culture of silk is considered a branch of husbandry and a source of general welfare.

In Italy you could hardly find a poor peasant, in the months of May and June, whose hut does not contain from 50,000 to 200,000 silkworms, by which he will be able to pay the rent of his dwelling, and many other expenses incurred during the whole year. There is no doubt that what is done on a small scale by the poorest and most ignorant labourers in Europe, might be more easily and extensively undertaken by American farmers, whose resources and better accommodations would afford them greater facilities and better success.

By the general impulse, which at the present period is given throughout the whole country to the culture of the mulberry, one would form an opinion that we are on the eve of attaining that great and long cherished object—to make silk the principal staple of the United States.

There is one point, dear sir, in which I entirely coincide with your belief. I do, for instance, believe that among those who seem to be the most fervent and sanguine supporters of the culture of silk, there are a great many who have never raised one silkworm, nor have any intention of doing any thing of the kind. Their only endeavor is to sell, at the most extravagant prices, their stock of *morus multicaulis*, with which they have filled their gardens and nurseries with very little trouble to themselves. The speculation of that favorite and fashionable tree has lately become a real fever among our people. Merchants and speculators of every kind buy and sell the *morus multicaulis* in the same manner that they would bank or railroad stock. What will be the result of this momentary rage, which has raised the price of that plant to a value above all credibility, it is easy to foretell. Those who buy the *morus multicaulis* with the view of forming a regular plantation and feeding silkworms with them, will soon perceive that a tree imported from a climate so different from ours, which cannot stand our winter, and which, by the rapidity of its growth, shows the shortness of its life, must not be preferred to other kinds of mulberry trees, which greater experience and more mature examination have proved to be better adapted to a northern latitude, and more fitted to give the finest qualities of silk. In fact, it must be remembered that the *morus multicaulis*, which will certainly be a very valuable acquisition for some of the Southern countries, was imported into France from Manilla, by Dr. Perotte, in 1821; that, in 1822, it was introduced and propagated in Italy by Professor Bonafous, director of the Royal Botanical Garden of Turin. The great facility of propagating it by cuttings, and its very luxuriant growth, excited, at first some enthusiasm among the botanists and silk-growers in Europe; but the excitement was of short duration. Experience has convinced the agriculturists that a great many plants of that kind were entirely killed by the frost, even in the most temperate districts in Italy; that the drought, so frequent in some parts of Europe during the summer, injures them exceedingly; that its very large leaves are easily spoiled and dried, when taken from the trees to the cocoonery; and that, as they contain a less

quantity of nourishing substance, the worms fed with them are often subject to many distempers, and especially to the *mascardine*.

These brief considerations will be, I hope, a sufficient answer to your questions on the subject of the *morus multicaulis*, and will explain the great astonishment of General Tallmadge, who, in an eloquent and appropriate speech lately delivered in this city, said "That, in his travels through France and Italy, he had rode some hundred miles without being gratified with the sight of a single *morus multicaulis*." I have sometimes mentioned to the American silk-growers that in countries far advanced in the culture of silk, the *morus multicaulis* mulberry tree had not been extensively adopted. The habit, they replied, is a great obstacle. The French and Italian agriculturists would feel some reluctance to adopt any method or improvement which was not known to their forefathers. Good God! have they not eagerly adopted all the improvements lately introduced in the culture of silk by Verri and Dandolo? Have they not lately preferred to the common white mulberry with which their ancestors used to feed the silkworms, the *Alpine morus*, which grows even in the most northern climates, and the *morus moretti* or *macrophylla*, which can be equally propagated both from seeds and from cuttings? These two species of mulberry trees, as well as the *morus dandolo*, the *morus elata*, and the *Calabrian mulberry*, will, I believe, soon supersede, in this country, the *morus multicaulis*, which, by its most characteristic qualities, is proved to be very productive and beneficial in a warm climate, whilst those same qualities are almost annihilated by the cold and the sudden changes of our Northern States.

I remain, dear sir, most respectfully, yours truly,
L. T.

[We have inserted the above, because we like that our readers should see both sides of every question; but we will venture the assertion, that the writer has no personal experience; and we will add further, that he has permitted his prejudices to run riot with his judgment. In defiance of his denunciation, we pronounce the *Morus Multicaulis* not only a hardy tree, but of all others the best adapted to the feeding of silkworms.—*Edit. Farmer and Gardener.*]

THE TOMATO.

A correspondent at Piqua, Ohio, wishes to know how to cultivate the tomato. There are few plants cultivated in the garden that are so little injured by worms or insects as the tomato, and none that bear transplanting better. It is very desirable to have the fruit ripen as early as possible. To have them early they should be planted in a hot bed, three weeks before the weather would allow their growth in open air.—Those who have not hot beds may sow the seed in a small box of earth, which may be kept in a warm situation until they have come up, after which they may be exposed to the light by placing them in windows, or they may be set out of

the house in warm days, and brought in at night. By this method plants may be brought forward so as to produce fruit two weeks earlier than when seeds are sown in open ground. When transplanted they should be set on borders, or near fences, preferring a southern aspect for those intended for the table first. They should have strong brush set near them, after the manner of sticking peas, as when supported in this way the fruit is more exposed to the light, ripens sooner, and is of better flavor. Those who would have all benefit of this fruit should cultivate the large yellow, which is the earliest variety, the mammoth or large red, and the small round red.—*Id.*

ROOT CULTURE, &c.

Extract of a letter from South Cairo, to the Genesee Farmer.

"I attended the meeting of the State Agricultural Society and the State Convention, and while there found a growing interest in the cultivation of the beet, carrot and ruta baga, so valuable to farmers and farm stock, without which the cultivator will never thoroughly improve his farm lands much less his farm stock. I have, although a novice in farming, taken some little pains and care in raising roots and feeding them to horses and cattle, and consider the carrot first, and the turnip second in feeding properties. From 800 to 1000 bushels of either kind may be produced from an acre, making them not only the best but the cheapest feed for horses, cattle and all other farm stock."

"Permit me to say a few words in relation to the neat stock of Gen. WM. SALISBURY of Leeds, Greene county, shown me by him while on a visit at his house a short time since. I was struck with the beauty and noble appearance of his full blooded short horned Durham bull—he is large, long and full blooded—is handsome in the head and horns; clean and short in the neck, deep and wide in the chest—body round and large; loin broad; short, small and straight legs; plump and full in all points, and perfectly kind and gentle. General Salisbury has some very fine blooded cows and several yearling bulls, some half and others full blooded, sired by his noted bull, and bearing every characteristic of the sire. The Durham cattle are remarkably easy feeders, producing great weight and fine beef at small expense.

R. V. D.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A RATTLE-SNAKE.

Mr. Tucker.—Your No. 2, vol. 4, has just come to hand. I hasten to inform your inquiring subscriber, that OLIVE (sweet or salad) OIL is a certain cure for the bite of a Rattlesnake, or any other venomous snake. If a person is bitten, let him swallow a wine glassful, and anoint the bite well, or soak a small bunch of cotton or lint, and bind it on the spot, and it will certainly cure in a few hours.

It should be done immediately. I know the value of the remedy. It is cheap, easily procured, can always be kept on hand, the application simple, and I fully believe it to be an infallible cure. I beg you to publish in capitals, and every person who lives in a neighborhood that is infested with snakes, to read and heed, that "sweet oil is a certain cure for the bite of Rattlesnakes, copper-

heads, Mas-sa-san-gers (small Prairie rattlers,) and Moccasin snakes." Let no man neglect to buy a bottle immediately, and always keep it on hand. And moreover let him subscribe and pay for the paper that publishes this receipt, and keep that on hand. And if he is ever bitten, and tries the remedy, he will thank me for writing, and you for publishing, and his children will thank him for paying, and we will all be thankful that the God of nature has provided a remedy for all the ills of life, and that agricultural papers are doing daily wonders, in teaching the present generation what those remedies are.

Thankful for the favor of your paper, I shall be still more thankful if I can be a useful as well as thankful friend to you and your subscribers.

I remain yours, &c.,

SOLOMON ROBINSON.

LAKE COURT HOUSE, Ia., Feb. 21, 1899.

PROFITABLE BREED OF SWINE.

A few weeks since, we gave from the Kennebeck Journal, the dimensions of an extraordinary pig of the Bedford breed, owned by Mr. J. W. Haines of Hallowell, Maine. By a communication of Mr. H. on the advantages of this breed of swine, lately published in the Maine Farmer, and from which we make the following extracts, we perceive that the pig alluded to has been slaughtered. His dressed weight at nine months old, was 302 pounds! The manner of keeping and fattening this pig, will be found below.

After giving some extracts to show the estimation in which this breed is held in Massachusetts, and elsewhere, Mr. H. says "since I have had them, I have found them to fully sustain the reputation given them by breeders in Massachusetts. They are very small boned in proportion to the size—quiet, easily fattened, do much better on raw food than any other kind, and obtain a good size at an early age."—*Zanesville Gazette.*

"I have crossed the pure Bedford with the half Bedford and half Mackey, making the progeny three fourths Bedford and one fourth Mackey, and found very little advantage from the crossing. One of these pigs I wintered last winter on 8 lbs. of raw Mangel Wurtzel per day and she kept in good condition, and brought a litter of ten pigs in April, a few weeks previous to which, I fed her on the slops from the house. Nine of the pigs lived and made fine hogs. During the summer she lived principally on grass, with a few raw potatoes, and in October she had another litter of 13 pigs, four of which, however, owing to an accident, died. She was then kept for a while on boiled pumpkins, oats, peas, and barley-meal. Since then she has lived entirely on raw Ruta Baga and Mangel Wurtzel, at the rate of about 12 lbs. per day, and is now in good condition."

"I killed one of the pigs which was 7-8 Bedford, 1-8 Mackey, when nine months old, that weighed 302. He was fed on the slops from the House, during the summer; and the last two months he was fed on meal and corn. When I commenced feeding him on meal he ate about two quarts per day, but after 5 or 6 weeks he would not eat more than one quart per day. He gave the most meat in proportion to the bone, of any hog I ever killed, and I think was the cheapest raised. Others who keep this breed have made the same statement.

There was one of the pure Bedford breed killed in the neighborhood, 14 months old, that weighed 335 pounds, and another 10 months old, that weighed 420 lbs. neither of which had any extra keeping."

"Between the 20th of March and the last of May, I shall have 4 litters of pigs, two of which will be pure Bedford, and two will be 7-8 Bedford and 1-8 Mackey, with which I can supply any persons who may be in want."

J. WINGATE HAINES.

Hallowell, Feb. 13, 1839.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF FARMERS.

"Those who labor in the earth," he heartily declared, "are chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit, for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the surface of the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon in which no age nor nation has found an example. It is the mark set on those, who not looking up to heaven, but to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandman, for their substance, depend on the casualties and caprice of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition. Thus the natural progress and consequence of the arts, has sometimes, perhaps, been retarded by accidental circumstances; but generally speaking, the proportion which the aggregate of the other citizens bear in any state to that of its husbandmen, is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption."

Correspondence of the Farmer's Register.

CLARKSVILLE, Feb. 12.

MANURING WITH ROTTEN LOGS AND BRUSH.

Upon the testimony of some of the most respectable and veritable gentlemen of Halifax county, Virginia, I shall proceed to give you an account of the remarkable effects of a new and rare manure, as exhibited by an experiment in that county, a few years since. The manure above alluded to, is only rare as to the manner of its application, for in old Virginia it very much aboundeth. The experiment was as follows: A gentleman cut down the pine growth which had covered a piece of land, exhausted and turned out of cultivation by his father or grand-father. As is usual, he suffered the logs and brush to lie upon the land the first summer. In the fall and winter succeeding, he commenced his preparations for a crop of corn, by turning two strokes with a large two horse plough in the same furrow, one turning to the right, and one to the left. This trench thus made, was filled with the logs and brush of the pine trees next convenient to it, which cleared a place for the second furrow; and so on, until this log and brush material was all consumed.—With this preparation he passed over half the land. The balance was simply flushed with the same two-horse plough, and well manured from

the stable and farm-pen. The crop grown on the beds, manured in the hill with pine logs and brush, was not only the best corn of the two, but was unusually rich in its growth, and heavy in its production. The owners of the corn was induced, from its remarkably luxuriant appearance, to pull up one of the logs, during the growing of the crop, to see how it was that such vigor was imparted to it; he found the countless number of little thread-like roots, which mainly contribute to the supply of the vegetable, to have perforated the water-soaked and partly decayed trunks and limbs of the pine trees, buried below.

Here, Mr. Editor, is a fountain of manure, which, in its general diffusion thro' our State, and in its practical good effects, as demonstrated above, bids fair to rival the boasted marl-beds of lower Virginia; and that which has been regarded as an indication of poverty and decay in our lands, may be made the instrument of their restoration and recovery.

Your obedient servant,

T. CARRINGTON.

More Silk Bounty. The Legislature of Illinois, to keep pace with their neighbors, in the encouragement of the Silk Business, have passed a law, granting a bounty of two dollars per pound on all silk raised within that State. The soil and climate of Illinois is represented as peculiarly adapted to the business; and we have no doubt, but that a few years only, will be requisite to give an impetus to the culture and manufacture of silk, unparalleled in any other branch of business, in modern times.

Morus Multicaulis.—The Savannah Republican states that the Chatham Silk Company, located in that county, had lately sold 600,000 morus multicaulis trees, all grown in that vicinity, to be delivered in November next.

The silk Worm.—According to the Silk Cultivist, Judge Spencer, the past season, raised 40,000 silk worms and lost but 4.

SEEDS, PLANTS, FLOWERS.



The subscriber offers for sale at his establishment a fresh supply of GARDEN SEEDS of the very best quality; those that cannot be grown in this country he imports direct from Europe from a source that can be relied on.

Besides a large collection of GREENHOUSE, hardy ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, and Bulbous Roots, and a choice collection of the very finest double Dahlias offered for sale, all on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Also on hand a few bushels of ITALIAN RYE GRASS, with 100 bush. ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT, of the true kind. All orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, or any thing appertaining to his establishment will be strictly attended to, by

JOHN FEAST,
Florist & Seedsman, cor. of Lexington and Pine sts.
ja 22 tf Baltimore.

A SETTER FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a thorough bred Setter, eleven months old. He has been but little hunted but gives indication of making a first rate dog. He comes of a strain remarkable for their fine performance in the field, and is a beautiful rich brown white in the breast and face. His price is \$30. All applications by letter must be post paid.

EDWARD. P. ROBERTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.—During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities of manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety, to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and to those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles viz His PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames, but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage, Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gideon Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require commendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,
Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

A YOUNG BULL.

For sale a fine young Bull of the Devon and Teeswater breed. He is rising twelve months old, well grown and handsomely marked with red and white. His dam is Teeswater and a deep milker.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

april 2

A HERDSMAN WANTED.

An experienced herdsman who knows his business thoroughly, who is acquainted with the diseases and management of cattle, and who is sober and industrious, will obtain a good place and wages by applying to Geo. Beltz, Hoover, Fountain Inn, Baltimore, or to WM. GOLL, Near the first gate on the Frederick turnpike road.

april 9

31

POTATOES.

1,500 bushels POTATOES, from Portland, Minnain good order for sale in parcels to suit purchasers by WILLIAM CHILD,

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ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL.

Price per single copy, 37½ cts.—to dealers who take 100 copies or more, a deduction of 53½ per cent. discount will be made; to those who take a less number, 20 per ct. will be allowed.

Address E. P. Roberts & S. Sands, Farmer & Gardener office, Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	10 00	12 00
CORN, yellow.....	bushel	86	87
White.....	"	84	85
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	14	15
North Carolina,.....	"	13	15
Upland,.....	"	14	15
Louisiana — Alabama.....	"	15	16
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	53	55
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 56	1 62
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	—	—
Do. do. baker's.....	"	—	—
Superior, st. from stores.....	"	7 25	—
" wagon price,.....	"	7 00	—
City Mills, super.....	"	7 50	—
extra.....	"	—	—
Susquehanna,.....	"	7 37	—
Rye,.....	"	5 50	5 62
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	18 50	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 37	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	12 50	14 00
Kentucky blue.....	"	—	—
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 00
Orchard,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,.....	"	—	1 00
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	14 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	—
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	9 25	9 50
Slaughtered,.....	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	20	—
second,.....	"	18	—
refuse,.....	"	—	—
LIME,.....	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	5 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	43	—
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.	1 40	1 50
Black eye,.....	"	1 40	1 50
Lady,.....	"	1 40	1 50
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 25	3 50
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 37	1 50
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,.....	pound.	8	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	95	1 00
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,.....	"	6 00	6 50
" fine red,.....	"	9 00	12 00
" wrapper, suitable	"	—	—
for segars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	10 00	14 00
" good yellow,.....	"	10 00	15 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	15 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	6 00	10 00
" ground leaf,.....	"	7 00	13 00
Virginia,.....	"	6 00	10 00
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	—
Kentucky,.....	"	6 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	—	—
Red, best.....	"	1 60	1 65
Maryland.....	"	—	—
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	—	39
" in hhds.....	"	38	—
" wagon price,.....	"	—	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100lbs	2 25	2 50
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 75	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	50 to 55	—
Full Merino,.....	"	45 50	—
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	40 45	—
One half do.....	"	35 40	—
Common & one fourth Meri.....	"	35 40	—
Pulled,.....	"	30 33	—
POTATOES, 60 to 70 cts. a bushel.	"	—	—

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of \$50 a set.

oct. 16 3

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.	13	1
BACON, ham new, Balt. cured.....	pound.	11	12
S. oulders,..... do.....	"	12	—
Andlings,..... do.....	"	10	11
Assorted, country,.....	"	31	50
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31
Roll,.....	"	1 75	2 00
CIDER,.....	barrel.	5 00	6 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old.....	each.	30 00	40 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	—	—
Dry,.....	"	—	—
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	2 00	2 12
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 60	—
Eggs,.....	dozen.	25	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,.....	barrel.	—	—
No. 2,.....	"	6 00	6 25
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	12 00	15 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ——— No. 2.....	"	7 75	—
No. 3,.....	"	3 25	3 37
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	12	13
LARD,.....	pound.	—	—

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,.....par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,.....do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1
Other Branches,.....do	Bank of Virginia,.....do	—
MARYLAND.	Branch at Fredericksburg,.....do	—
Banks in Baltimore,.....par	Petersburg,.....do	—
Hagerstown,.....do	Norfolk,.....do	—
Frederick,.....do	Winchester,.....do	—
Westminster,.....do	Lynchburg,.....do	—
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	Danville,.....do	—
Do. payable at Easton,.....do	Bank of Valley, Winch.	1-2
Salisbury,.....1 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,.....do	—
Cumberland,.....do	Do. Charlestown,.....do	—
Millington,.....do	Do. Leesburg,.....do	—
DISTRICT.	Wheeling Banks,.....do	—
Washington,.....do	Ohio Banks, generally.....do	—
Georgetown,.....do	New Jersey Banks genl.	3
Alexandria,.....do	New York City,.....do	—
PENNSYLVANIA.	New York State,.....do	—
Philadelphia,.....par	Massachusetts,.....do	—
Chambersburg,.....do	Connecticut,.....do	—
Gettysburg,.....do	New Hampshire,.....do	—
Pittsburg,.....do	Maine,.....do	—
York,.....do	Rhode Island,.....do	—
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1	North Carolina,.....do	—
Delaware (under \$5).....4	South Carolina,.....do	—
Do. (over \$5).....1	Georgia,.....do	—
Michigan Banks,.....6	New Orleans,.....do	—
Canadian do.....10		

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES.

American Silk Agency, No. 95, Walnut st. Philadelphia

The subscriber having opened a permanent Agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of MULBERRY TREES, suitable for raising the SILK WORM; viz: Morus Multicaulis Alpinese, Broussa Multicaulis Seedlings. Morus Expansa, Multicaulis Cuttings, Improved Italian Trees, &c. Also, Cuttings from Norton's Virginia Seedlings, and Cunningham's Prince Edward GRAPE VINES. These vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew and are fine for the table, and capable of yielding the finest wines.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent.

SILK AGENCY,

Corner of E. and 7th streets, Washington City, D. C.

The subscriber having commenced an Agency for the purchase and sale of SILK MULBERRY TREES, and all articles connected with the growing of Silk, offers for sale the following varieties of Mulberry Trees at Baltimore prices, viz: Multicaulis, Alpinese, Broussa, White Italian and Canton; also Mammoth White Silk Worm's Eggs, warranted to be of superior quality. All the recent publications on silk growing for sale, and subscriptions received for the various periodicals devoted to that subject.

no 20 J. F. CALLAN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durning & Co. encouraged by the favor shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders.

J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price \$25. They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices. Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at \$3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 12 1-4 at \$3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch—any new machine coming into market may be obtained to order.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kind and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Baltimore, rear of Messrs. Dismore & Kyle.

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MOLAND'S IMPROVED SILK SPINNER.

The attention of Silk Manufacturers is invited to the recent invention of an improved Silk Spinner, by Mr. Harrison Holland of this town, for which he has obtained letters patent. It is thought to possess many advantages over any machine now in use for the same purpose. By its peculiar construction, it can be moved by hand, steam or water power,—and doubles, twists and spins the silk at one operation. For family use, or persons wishing to manufacture silk in a small way, it is undoubtedly the best invention in use, while it is equally well adapted for factories on the most extensive scale.

A machine in full operation may be seen, or for a more particular description of it, reference may be had to a Circular published by the subscribers, which can be obtained by any one upon application either to

HARRISON HOLLAND, or STODDARD & LATHROP

Northampton, Mass. Feb. 27. mh 5 6

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and at the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockey's tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country.

This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone SWINE barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill-seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col. N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

NATHANIEL CHILDS, on the premises, or to WILLIAM J. WARD,

Printing, executed at the Farmer & Gardener office, at short notice.